

THE REBELS IN MARYLAND.

THE RECENT GREAT BLUNDER.

Gen. McClellan Gone to the Field.

THE DEPARTURE OF OUR TROOPS.

AVIGOROUS WAR POLICY.

DICK CITY IN REBEL POSSESSION.

ement Among the People.

SPEECH BY THE TRAITOR BRADLEY JOHNSON.

FLIGHT OF THE CITIZENS.

Cattle and Stores Sent to Virginia.

THE PREPARATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

OAKLAND, Md., Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.
There is no communication with Baltimore from here direct. The latest news was brought by engine from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, hence westward. By the accommodation train this morning, I learn that the Rebels, under Hill, had crossed in force into Maryland at Point of Rocks and Monaca, and were marching on Frederick, but were liable to receive a check. The force was not known. Our small guard at Frederick left their stores burning behind them.

A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday afternoon, near Martinsburg, with what is supposed to have been a Rebel reconnoitering force from Winchester. The Rebels are said to have been driven back to Winchester with a loss of 40 killed and captured. Our force at Martinsburg is reported effective, mostly from the West. This is all by trustworthy passengers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 5, 1862.
Jackson has crossed the Potomac, meeting no resistance except a bang or two from two or three pieces of artillery and a feeble cavalry charge.

Between midnight and morning yesterday he crossed and is still crossing at Edwards and Conrad's Ferry and also at Harris's Ford, but nine miles distant from Rockville, in very large force. Mr. Bosworth, who had charge of the mail at Poolesville, and the telegraphic operator, narrowly escaped being taken prisoners. Nearly all our forces sent to guard these fords are said to have been taken prisoners.

The landlord of the Washington House in this village has just told me that Harris's Ford is one and a half miles from Rockville, and that the Rebels are now crossing, except in cases of emergency—that Jackson, by using it now, will be able to throw nearly all his force over during to-day.

Gen. Banks now has the advance, although he himself is compelled to remain in Washington several days on account of ill health. Gen. Williams commands the corps during his absence, and now has his headquarters at the Washington House, in this place. Gen. Sumner's corps supports that of Gen. Banks. A very large cavalry force, supported by Artillery and Infantry, is pushing toward Darnestown, where a battle may be expected before many days.

Although nearly all the inhabitants of Rockville are rank Secessionists, yet they are in a great state of trepidation on account of their property. They fear the Rebels will make no distinction between friends and foes, and that "booty and beauty" will be their only watchword. The Union families all have the stars and stripes floating on their dwellings. I have been able to count but seven in this village of seven or eight hundred inhabitants.

Last evening supply trains were sent nearly to Poolesville. This morning they are all returning through fear of being cut off by the force which Jackson is said to be crossing at Harris's Ford. If two or three Rebel army corps succeed in crossing the Potomac, a terrible battle—probably the most sanguine of the war—will be fought between this point and Harper's Ferry. Jackson will not receive such assistance from the Rebels in Maryland. Their hearts are all with him, but their heads, or rather their pockets, are all with us. Death to themselves and desolation to their homes will surely await all who join the Rebel standard in Maryland.

Battery after battery of artillery is passing by my window as I write. God grant that it may soon sweep the Rebels from the loyal State of Maryland. But they may sweep us. Who thought, a few weeks since, when Gen. Pope declared that his headquarters should be upon his horse—that he cared nothing for "bag and baggage"—and did not want any "base of supplies," that before the return of another full moon the Rebels themselves would establish their base of supplies in the very heart of Maryland?

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.
There is no decisive information, so far as can be ascertained, as to the force, position, or designs of the enemy. Rumor reports them at Gettysburg, Penn., but the story lacks confirmation.

A deserter who was impressed at Savannah, and came North in Gen. Huger's Division, and who escaped from Leesburg, reports that the Divisions of Hill, Huger, and Longstreet have crossed the Potomac, and that not less than 50,000 men are upon this side, Jackson leading the advance, and Lee being with the last Division. He computes the whole army of the Rebels at 100,000 strong, and says that almost all of it, which has not invaded Maryland, is massed in the neighborhood of Leesburg, very few troops, if any, having gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

An officer who escaped from Poolesville, or was paroled, having been taken prisoner at one of the battles week before last, saw the combined twenty-seven batteries of four guns each, on this side of the river.

Jackson is said to have appointed ex-Gov. Low of Maryland Military Governor of that State. His Marshal preserves good order in Frederick, and whatever was taken was paid for with gold and green backs, until they gave out, then with Confederate scrip.

The Whereabout of the Rebels—Ignorance in Washington—Gen. Porter's Conduct in the Recent Battles—Gen. McDowell Wants an Investigation—The Rebels in Maryland.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6—2 p. m.
Up to this hour no official person, so far as can be

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ascertained, knows whether the Rebels have crossed the Potomac—whether, if they have crossed, they have recrossed, or if not, in what force they are at present in Maryland. Some say that a column of 30,000 strong is already heading for Baltimore, while others again tell us that they crossed the river at the Point of Rocks, and then returned, without doing anything. It is believed by a few that their scouts have been sent in all directions to prepare for their coming in force; that cavalry will be the next vanguard, and that infantry will soon follow. Those accounts are already at Annapolis Junction, and it is prophesied that the railroad between here and Baltimore will be cut within 48 hours, if, indeed, the city which saw the first Massachusetts blood shed in the Rebellion be not in the hands of active Rebels before that time. What the facts are, you will probably know before you print this letter.

I write the above for the purpose of showing how ignorant we are here in Washington. We have rumors in abundance, but it is impossible to arrive at any positive conclusion from the testimony at hand. It may, however, be considered as established that the Rebels have withdrawn their main force from before the defenses of Washington, and moved in the direction of Leesburg, with what design only their leaders know. It remains to be seen whether they will dare in any force to invade Maryland in the presence of an army equal in numbers if not superior to their own. Their recent successes, however, may embolden them; and it is not impossible that if they dare they will succeed again, as they have done hitherto.

The Court of Inquiry which is to investigate the questions connected with the recent battles, and particularly the conduct of several Generals belonging to the late Army of the Potomac, will have an opportunity to throw much light on some of the causes of the recent disaster; and it is hoped that the inquiry will be prosecuted until all those causes are brought to light.

I have hitherto refrained from speaking of Gen. Fitz John Porter's conduct at the second Bull Run battle, for the reason that I was unwilling to add fuel to the army quarrels, which are already bad enough, and that in the absence of details of the facts, and at this distance from the scene, I might do injustice; but it is certain that Gen. Pope came very near arresting Fitz John Porter on the field for bad conduct, and it is stated by many witnesses that the battle was lost in consequence of the failure of his column to co-operate with other columns in a combined movement; that, indeed, after exchanging a few shots, his whole corps marched away from the field, much of it not stopping until it reached Centerville.

Some connect this conduct of Gen. Porter's with Gen. Franklin's delay in coming upon the field of battle, and jump to very disagreeable conclusions. Since, however, the Court has both these matters under consideration, it will be time enough to speak of them after it shall have arrived at a decision.

Gen. McDowell, it is understood, courts investigation, and has asked for a court of inquiry. His friends assert that the finding will vindicate him entirely; but they do not pretend that he has now or can regain the confidence of the soldiers, and therefore fail to show that he ought to be retained in command. There are rumors that Gen. Pope has asked to be relieved, but I do not hear them confirmed. To all intents and purposes he is already relieved.

It is affirmed to-day on good authority that Gen. Burnside is to have command of all the troops on this side of the river, and to lead the column that is moving to meet the enemy on the Upper Potomac. The limits of Gen. McClellan's command do not, by the terms of the general order appointing him, extend beyond the limits of the fortifications of Washington and the forces defending it.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. Cadwallader is President, and Generals Mansfield and Casey Associates, meets on Monday. The Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate General, appears as public prosecutor.

Departure of Gen. McClellan for the Field—Gen. Sumner at Rockville—Departure of Troops—Rebel Plans—A Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8, 10 a. m., 1862.
At an early hour last evening Gen. McClellan and staff, with the 2d United States Cavalry as body-guard, rode through Georgetown toward the front to take command of the army in the field. For two days old Gen. Sumner has been holding the enemy in check, his troops being drawn up in line-of-battle at Rockville. On Saturday and Sunday he was joined by other corps. The troops were for three hours on Saturday evening marching past Gen. McClellan's house in close order, cheering him as they passed. Among the corps which marched were that of Gen. Hooker, formerly Gen. McDowell's, and of Gen. Reno, formerly Gen. Burnside's, both augmented by raw regiments brigaded with the old ones, and both under the command of Gen. Burnside, and destined to form the right wing.

If this army finds the enemy it will beat him. Of that there need scarcely be doubt. The soldiers are under the immediate command, for the most part, of fighting Generals, and will fight themselves. They have in a great measure recovered, I am assured, from the demoralization of the past; they realize that it is they, now, not the Rebels, who are contending in defense of home and fireside, and they will be assisted by the over confidence and recklessness of the enemy. They will win a victory, if they can find a force large enough to beat, and will roll back the tide of invasion.

As to the numbers with which the enemy has crossed the Potomac the most diverse opinions prevail, and the data for forming a judgment are small. That the enemy has apparently if not really disappeared from the immediate front of Washington, that he has moved large bodies of men in the direction of Leesburg and Harper's Ferry, that he has promised his troops the booty and beauty of Philadelphia in nightly harangues as their prize, is accorded to all the testimony. But whether he has actually crossed a large force, whether the body of troops with which he moved upon Frederick, and that with which he occupied Poolesville, are 10,000, 40,000, or 60,000 strong, is a question to the correct answer to which no road surely leads.

Some think the Rebels, despising the Army of Virginia as much as they do that led, or rather halted, by Gen. Bull, are pushing a heavy column into Maryland and Pennsylvania, as they did one into Kentucky, in entire disregard of the cautious military rule, forbidding an advance which would leave a large force in its flank or rear. Others think that their policy is to throw all upon the issue of one battle, in the hope to destroy the National army, and then to march, unresisted, into the Capital. The former view would seem to obtain

among the people of the North generally; the latter would seem to be that of the Government, to judge from the movements now going on.

Some, however, not ill-informed persons scout both suppositions, and say that the invasion of Maryland is a feint, designed to draw the bulk of our army out of the defenses of Washington, with the purpose of suddenly withdrawing whatever troops may have crossed into Maryland, making a forced march from Leesburg, and attacking with the hope of carrying by a coup de main some weak point in our fortifications, or, failing that, of threatening and beleaguering the National Capital long enough to clinch the substantial success they have gained, to the satisfaction of their own people and of foreign Powers.

To us here who incline to the opinion that our army will fight, and who know the excuses which may be framed for delaying a forward movement unless it be a necessity for purposes of defense, the menacing policy seems the wisest course for the Rebels to take, and the invading policy the most desirable for us. If they throw all upon one cast at this moment and lose, they must wait long before they can organize another army equal to that with which they have been dealing the rebellion. But if on the heels of their victory comes a long period of repose and stagnation, the advantage remains with the Rebels during its continuance. But with the Rebels, who think our soldiers cowards, who are urged by the public sentiment of the Southern people to take the offensive vigorously, and to make the Free States feel the horrors of war, the more daring rather than the more cautious policy may prevail. Probably three days, a week, at furthest, will tell.

I telegraphed you last night that the talk in Executive quarters was in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war; in favor of attacking, pursuing, and destroying the enemy wherever he can be found, whether in Maryland or Virginia; opposed to repeating this year the sloth and hybernation of last; opposed to the dictating policy. Such is the talk; but former experience admonishes us not to place too much reliance upon it. Like causes produce like effects; temperament does not change, and unless the people make known their wishes that this shall be so, a relapse is to be feared.

Official persons, like private persons, military men, like civilians, are subject to changes of mind and changes of mood. Now one influence gets the upper hand, now another, and news which is true when I drop it into the telegraph office may be false before it gets into print. For example, one night last week I telegraphed, upon indisputable authority, that a cheerful spirit prevailed at the headquarters of the army, and that it was believed there that the enemy had struck his last blow, and had in effect, though not to appearance, failed. Had the qualifying and explanatory words which accompanied this statement been allowed to go over the wires, the whole would have been the precise truth at the moment. But I have reason to believe that in the course of that night Gen. Halleck received dispatches which changed his mind altogether.

The hope that there was to be a Court of Inquiry into the causes of our recent disasters is disappointed. Charges were filed by Gen. Pope against several of his officers. Gen. McDowell begged for an investigation; a court was constituted, and it was to meet this morning; but—It may be unwise at this moment even to hint at the reasons which led to a change of purpose on the part of the Government. Certain it is that the court is not to be held—probably never. Gen. Pope is sent to Arkansas; Gen. McDowell is granted leave of absence; Gen. Porter, Franklin, Griffin, and Alexander remain at the head of their respective commands. As yet no court of inquiry has been convened during the war. Will one ever meet? And if not, why not?

Our Dead at Bull Run—A Regiment sent to bury them—Wounded sent in—Our Loss 10,000.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1862.
Up to last night not less than 1,000 of our dead at Bull Run still lay unburied—1,000 corpses, black, swollen, and decomposed by a week of hot sun and beating showers, were still refused a covering of earth. Worse than this, as revolting, and more painful, the wounded lay days—long days and long nights, some of them a week of long days and long nights—among those putrid corpses, wanting care for their wounds, wanting food, wanting water, calling in faint voices to occasional passers by, friend or foe, for help, and receiving none. These are facts, disgraceful as they are, and they are facts. A new regiment from Pennsylvania marched under flag of truce upon the battle-field for burial duty. Surgeons and a party of nurses from this city have been since Monday attending to the wounded—an insufficient party of but ten or fifteen men, whose utmost exertions but sufficed to reach and partially relieve the host of the wounded on the seventh day.

Although under flag of truce, our parties were permitted to go and come at pleasure. All this arduous work, which should have been done in a day, was devolved upon those few humane surgeons and nurses. Although our authorities must have known that the dead still remained on the field, an entire week passed before adequate means were taken to hide in the earth the revolting spectacle. Somewhere there has been gross neglect of duty.

The party who were upon the field the entire week gathered and sent to Centerville and to Alexandria about 1,500 wounded; 925 were sent from the field Friday and Saturday, all of whom and him where they fell three or four days before succor came. The search for the poor wretches presented the most heartrending scenes. My informant says, as he approached the poor lads, they would look eagerly at him, and in tones of touching importunity say: "Doctor, come to me; you look like a kind man; Doctor, for God's sake, come to me!" He says, in one small clearing, and in the edge of the woods around and along the excavations for an unfinished railroad, where had been some of the heaviest work of Friday, where Schurz, and Kearney, and Stevens fought, lay ridges of mangled bodies where they fell, the blue-clad corpses of our dead soldiers, and among them were wounded men, still unburied, for some of them dying. Some of the gentlemen who were on the field tell us that for some time they were so overcome by the unpleasant sights and smells that reached their senses, that they could not set themselves about their benevolent labors.

The surgeons had provided themselves with food, lint, and bandages before leaving Washington—hence were enabled to do justice to each case when reached. The slightly wounded had been paroled and sent within our lines some days previously. The cases which remained were, consequently, of a most serious nature.

There remain now upon the field, in care of Dr.

Coolidge and assistants, 150, who cannot be removed. The losses during the week of battles in killed and wounded will sum up not far from 10,000.

Departure of the Fleet from the Potomac—The Government Bakery—The 131st New-York Regiment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1862.
I left Alexandria this evening for Washington, on my way to the Upper Potomac, to look after "Stonewall." I noticed that more than half of the fleet which lay before Alexandria no later than last Sunday had left; and as many vessels could not be seen before that city as many have been seen any day while McClellan's army lay before White House or Harrison's Landing. While waiting for the Washington ferry-boat I dropped into the Government bakery at the foot of King street. This is one of the largest bakeries perhaps in the United States. They bake only one kind of loaf, that is the square loaf, and they turn out of this establishment forty thousand a day. The bakery is conducted by Mr. Norton. Eighty-four men are constantly employed, and work day and night. Two hundred barrels of flour turn out the above number of loaves. The ration of flour allowed to each man is twenty-two ounces, but only sixteen ounces is required for a loaf that will weigh twenty ounces. The saving of six ounces of flour on every twenty-two pounds for the expenses of baking, and leaves a clear gain of from 20 to 25 per cent. in Uncle Sam's pocket.

I had a delightful sail on the beautiful, ever fresh-looking Potomac. To the left, as far as the eye could reach, could be seen on the crests of the line of hills which unite Washington to Alexandria the Star-Spangled Banner waving from the forts which surround the crests of the hills. In many cases the flag could hardly be seen waving proudly over the beautiful foliage of the trees in the distance; but one could clearly distinguish the line of forts by taking the line of flagstaffs as a guide. Clouds of dust rolled along over the different roads, showing the way the wagons were going.

Four of the mortar-boat boats lay at anchor below Washington, while two or three gunboats lay a little above them—one of the latter a few yards above the Long Bridge.

To the left, "There the Capitol then stood, Above the rest lifting its stately head, On the Tappan rock her citadel impregnable."

One should think it was the line of forts, extending along the right as well as left bank, away down to Alexandria.

The steamer Long Branch left Alexandria to-day for Aquia Creek, which shows that that place is not entirely abandoned.

The 131st New-York, mixed in Otsego and Horkner Counties, passed through Washington to-day, and attracted great attention on account of its very full numbers. The officer in command informed me that the regiment numbered 1,010 men. They were encamped at Fort Lincoln, and to-day marched across the Long Bridge. I heard many officers remark that the regiment looked like a brigade. Every one in Washington is wondering, has Stonewall Jackson crossed into Maryland? This is the great topic of the hour. It seems as if "Stonewall" had a mind to throw over his "forty thousand" to render them invisible whenever he wants to. Certainly, he has thrown a cloud over the eyes of some of our Generals. I wish we had a few Generals like him.

D. J. K.

Appearance of Alexandria—The Great Blunder in the Recent Campaign—Movements of Jackson—The Patients in the Hospitals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.
Alexandria to-day presents a very different appearance from that which it presented last Sunday. One short week has made a great change. A week ago to-day this city was the great absorbing point of interest. All eyes were turned toward it, and many of them painfully. All news furnished from here was looked for and read with deep interest. Our great armies had not then fallen back beyond Centerville, and vast re-enforcements were moving up to their assistance, every one predicted that Jackson and his "forty thousand" were in a tight place, and that he would be surely bagged if not utterly annihilated. If any one predicted that the "forty thousand" would drive back our grand armies who must have numbered over one hundred thousand men, to their intrenchments and fortifications before Washington, who would believe him? And yet this is exactly what has happened, and why? because "some one had blundered." One of the greatest military blunders I believe that ever happened was that of the post squire about the "five hundred" but the future poet will have to sing of a greater blunder about the "hundred thousand," who, under the command of Pope, gave away before Jackson's "forty thousand."

Every soldier believes that we had more troops than the Rebels; every soldier believes our men fought better; but every soldier knows that it was not they who lost the battle but the incompetent commanders who had our troops scattered and in long narrow lines and not within supporting distance of each other instead of massing them as Jackson had massed his troops, and bringing mass against mass, when the superiority of our men would soon show itself by routing the Rebels. But every one knows that when a solid mass of troops engage detached lines, victory must in most cases be theirs. This city, which one week ago to-day, was overflowing with troops and baggage trains, and crowded to excess with artillery and ammunition wagons, ambulances and carriages mixed up in dire confusion, and which more hither and thither in long columns along the streets, and as they rolled heavily along caused a reverbération equalled only by the noise of the cataracts of Niagara, is now deserted and quiet and lonely. The railroad depot where this time last Sunday hundreds of cars were loaded and made up in long trains, and where nothing could be seen but iron horses by the dozen, some harnessing and others waiting impatiently, with multitudes of soldiers, doctors and nurses, is to-day deserted. As I walked through the depot an hour ago, all was still as death. One lone locomotive stood on the track singing a subdued song, beside her song nothing was to be heard, save in the country outside the depot.

The beef-drummy chimes.

Two hundred cars were destroyed by the Rebels at Manassas beside eight of the very best locomotives that were on the road. The locomotives were only slightly injured and are no doubt by this time in Richmond. The public eye rests no longer on Alexandria, but now wanders up and down the Upper Potomac, between Harper's Ferry and Washington, looking for Jackson and his forty thousand. It is reported here this morning that after going into Maryland a little way he came back. If this report is true it will show he had good sense.

In camp, officers are mostly discussing the prospects of a Fall campaign. I hear a good many of them say that the President himself ought to take the field. To be sure he is no military man, but then he would have good Generals with him, his being there would give the troops unbounded confidence that their Generals could not sacrifice them, for the President could disgrace a General who would deserve it on the spot, or reward one that would merit it. Napoleon has taken the field with his troops. So have many of the former Kings of England who knew nothing about military tactics, and why should not Abraham Lincoln go and watch with his own eyes the movements of his own Generals?

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I visited most of the hospitals to-day. The patients are all doing very well indeed. There are only very few dangerous ones. There are several ladies acting as nurses in all the hospitals. The hospitals are cleaner, neater, and airier than any I have ever seen, and the patients have everything needful for them. There are no more wounded coming in. There must be from ten to fifteen hundred of our wounded in the enemy's hands. Thirty ambulances went out last night, under flag of truce, after some. Every ambulance that can be found in the city will be sent out to-night.

Two doctors arrived here to-day from Centerville. They were half dead when they arrived, as they walked the whole of the way. They say there are no Rebel troops at Centerville, but they think there is about one brigade at Fairfax Court-House.

In my last I alluded to the great number of officers that had business in Alexandria last Saturday and Sunday, while the fighting was going on in front. From the books at the Marshall House and City Hotel alone, I learn that on last Sunday 153 officers registered their names for dinner. Recollect this is only the number at two hotels, while there are hundreds of smaller hotels and boarding-houses that were besieged by them. The number of soldiers that straggled into and were scattered around the city last Sunday could not have been less than six or eight thousand. To-day only seven officers registered their names at the two hotels above mentioned.

The 2d New-York Battery, (McMahon's) arrived here yesterday from Aquia Creek, as also the very large steamer Merrimack, from Boston, which was loaded down with troops.

Slocum's and Smith's Division of Franklin's Corps struck to-day, and went across the Long Bridge for a place called Rockville, on the Upper Potomac. Others are to follow immediately. The Irish Brigade left their quarters at Fennelton to-morrow for some point on the Upper Potomac, where a great many of our troops are now going in search of Stonewall.

On the Lower Potomac all is quiet. D. J. K.

The Rebel Army in Maryland.

By the Baltimore American, Sept. 8.
Our city has been in great excitement during the past 24 hours, growing out of rumors which reached the city on Saturday morning to the effect that the Rebels had crossed the Potomac, and were threatening the City of Frederick. The telegraph had been cut during the night, and some fugitives from Frederick arrived who brought such conflicting stories that it was difficult to say what was the real state of affairs, but it was evident that great excitement existed throughout Frederick County, and that the people were flying for safety in every direction. There were no Union troops at Frederick or in its vicinity, and the reports they brought were that Rebel scouts had been seen in the vicinity of Buckeystown, that the Government stores had been destroyed, and that the people were flying toward Pennsylvania in vast numbers.

The excitement increased here yesterday with the confirmation of the Rebel occupation of Frederick, but there was no despondency among loyal people, or fears as to the final result.

THE FIRST NEWS FROM FREDERICK.

On Saturday morning Mr. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sent a train up the road with a party on a reconnaissance toward the Monocacy, to ascertain the condition of affairs in that vicinity. On arriving within two miles of the Monocacy bridge the train stopped and the party proceeded on foot toward the bridge. After moving along about a mile they met the bridge tender coming toward them. This was about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The bridge tender reported to them that at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a party of Rebel cavalry arrived at the Frederick Junction, and having cut the telegraph wires and took him off the instruments, seized the operator and took him off. They did not intend to harm any one else or commit any damage to the station or the Railroad Bridge. The small Union guard at the bridge retired on their approach, and not a single gun was fired on either side.

At a later hour in the morning a company of Rebel infantry and cavalry arrived at the bridge and took possession, and placed pickets in all directions.

At Buckeystown, about four miles beyond the Frederick Junction, the Rebels appeared in strong force about 8 o'clock in the morning, having crossed the Potomac during the night at Noland's Ford, which is about five miles this side of the Point of Rocks. They consisted of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and are supposed to have numbered nearly 40,000 men. They are represented to have presented a most dispirited condition so far as clothing and shoes were concerned. The cavalry and artillery were nearly all barefooted, while a portion of the infantry were in the same condition. Some of the latter had their feet tied up with rags or covered with raw hides, and others were dispiritedly shoes, from which their toes were protruding. They are represented to have moved along quietly, as if having a thorough knowledge that there were no troops to impede their progress. It is said that an advance guard had preceded them during the night, who had camped at White Oak Springs, within three miles of Frederick. This latter party had looted the stores on the road, purchasing cattle and sheep, which they seized and paid for, and had a good stock of provisions collected by the time the main body reached them. They brought with them nothing but ammunition trains. After partaking of food at the Springs, they took up their line of march for Frederick, first sending out foraging parties, who seized large numbers of cattle and sheep, and drove them back across the river. It is said that they paid for the cattle thus seized in Virginia and North Carolina money and United States Treasury Notes, at a fair valuation, telling the people that they came as friends, and not as enemies. At many houses they found the people had all fled, carrying off their horses and cattle with them. As to whether any violence was used or depredations committed, we have not heard.

So far as ascertained, no damage was committed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, though it is said that they destroyed the Monocacy Culvert of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, letting out the water, and of course suspending navigation with Washington. Their appearance on the railroad has, of course, suspended operations. Every car and locomotive between the Monocacy and Cumberland had been withdrawn on the previous day, those above the Point of Rocks to Cumberland, and those on this side to Elliott's Mills and the Relay House.

It is also understood that another division of the Rebel force crossed the Potomac during Friday night at a ford about three miles above the Point of Rocks, near Berlin, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and proceeded across the Frederick road, and thence making a junction with the other force at White Oak Springs.

On Friday evening information was received at Frederick of the fact that a party of Rebel cavalry and artillery were at White Oak Springs, and that they were collecting cattle and sheep from the farmers of the surrounding country. The announcement, of course, created great excitement in Frederick, especially as it was understood that Bradley Johnson was with the Rebel force. Previous to this information having been received on Friday, a number of prominent Secessionists had with respect to some of their loyal relatives and acquaintances that Frederick would be in the possession of the Rebel troops before 24 hours, that they had positive information of the fact. This intimation had previously occasioned considerable excitement, and many Unionists who placed confidence in the sources of information of those sympathizers had made their preparations to leave with their wives and children.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FREDERICK.

The military force in Frederick consisted of but one company, under command of Capt. Faithful, the Provost-Marshal, and of course no attempt could be made to defend the city from attack. The prominent Unionists having the dread of a Richmond prison before them, and knowing all resistance to be useless, expected no mercy from the notorious Bradley Johnson. Under this condition of affairs, the day of course, great confusion during the evening, and Marshal Faithful, having satisfied himself of the near approach of an overwhelming Rebel force, at once made preparations to evacuate the place.

At midnight, having loaded the wagons at his command with the most valuable of his stores, and left sufficient for the supply of the hospitals, in which there were about 500 patients, applied the torch to the balance, destroying them rather than allow them to fall in the hands of the enemy.

This conflagration of course increased the excitement, and every vehicle that could be obtained was brought into requisition to convey the fleeing population. Thousands of men, women, and children left during the night, many on foot, and the roads leading toward Pennsylvania and Baltimore were represented as having been lined with fugitives. The convalescents in the hospitals, and many who were too sick to leave, dreading the horrors of a Richmond prison, also started off, and many of them were taken in by the farmers along the roads in an exhausted condition.

THE REBELS IN FREDERICK.

We have met with several gentlemen from Frederick, who left there a short time after the Rebels had arrived and taken possession. Their statements are generally in agreement as to the condition of affairs, though, being loyalists, they kept as much as possible aloof from the invaders.

They variously represent the Rebel force that passed through the city as from 15,000 to 20,000, under the command of Gen. Hill, of North Carolina. They made their appearance in the city about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and marched thence, evidently having full knowledge that there was no opposition to be made to them. The force was halted on Market street, and a proclamation issued to the people. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the proclamation, but learn that it was to the effect that they came as friends and not as enemies, to relieve the people of Maryland from the tyranny by which they were oppressed; that they did not propose to interfere with any non-combatants, to disturb private property, or to inquire into their opinions; and that whatever stores they might require would be paid for, either in Confederate notes or United States Treasury notes, as the people might prefer. Of the latter money the men are represented as having a good supply, and that they had been rifled from the bodies of the dead on the battle-field.

A Rebel Provost-Marshal was appointed, with a strong guard to preserve order, and during the afternoon the streets were thronged with Rebel soldiers, visiting the stores, which the Provost-Marshal ordered to be opened, and purchasing shoes and clothing, of which they were in great want. So far as we could learn strict order was preserved.

One of our informants states that a meeting of the citizens was called on Sunday evening, at which an address was delivered by Bradley Johnson, who used the most conciliatory language, and made great predictions of the power of the Rebel army not only to hold Western Maryland but to capture Baltimore and Washington, and to dislodge the forces in Independence Square at Philadelphia. The Rebel sympathizers generally attended the meeting; but the few Union men who had remained kept to their homes. At 10 o'clock at night the men were all ordered to their camps on the outskirts of the city, and the first day of Rebel rule in Frederick passed off quietly and peacefully.

The Union flag was lowered